

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
CO., LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WE have received a small shipment of
REAL DEVONSHIRE CIDER from Symons
& Co, Totnes, Devon, in splendid condition.

SYMONIA CIDER.

\$2.50 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

\$2.50 per dozen.

ZAMENE CIDER.

\$2.50 per dozen.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1892. [30]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

AERATED WATERS.

GINGERADE.

GINGER ALE.

LEMONADE.

LEMON SQUASH.

LITHIA WATER.

PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

POTASH WATER.

RASPBERRYADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

SELTZER WATER.

SODA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

IN the manufacture of these Waters the purest
ingredients only are used, and the utmost
care and cleanliness exercised throughout. The
water used is subjected to a perfect system of
filtration, daily examinations and periodically to
searching chemical analysis; so that absolute
purity and safety are guaranteed.

FOR COAST PORTS.

Waters are packed and placed on board at
Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed
for Packages and Emplies when returned in
good order.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

FRUIT CORDIALS.—Raspberry, Straw-
berry, Lime, Damson, Black Currant, Red
Currant, Pine Apple, Orleans Plum, Morella
Cherry and Gooseberry.

FRUIT SYRUPS.—Lemon, Lime Juice,
Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

Prepared from genuine fruit juices imported
by ourselves, they contain the full flavor of the
sound ripe fruit; mixed with plain or Aerated
Water, they make delicious summer drinks.

Agents for

MONTSEERAT LIME JUICE & CORDIAL.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Port, Sherry, Claret, Burgundies, Hocks,
Champagnes, Brandy, Whiskies, Gies,
Rum and Liqueurs.

A large selection of choice old brands.
Full particulars and prices on application.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

A complete stock of all the best and most
popular brands.

VIN DE QUINQUINA.

A medicinal wine AGREEABLE TO THE
TASTE containing the valuable properties of
Cinchona Bark combined with a choice brand
of Red Wine.

Its powerful antifebrile qualities tend to ward
off attacks of Malarial fever and to all con-
valescents it acts as a quick restorative and
appetizer.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1892. [14]

For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW
ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,
IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG
DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following
Agents:—

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...Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.

...Messrs. Heurmann, Herbst & Co.

...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

...Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

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Letters on "Editorial" matters to be sent to "The Editor" and
not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, and must be sent to the
Editor, and not to the Editor.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for
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Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully
reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Incensant* arrived to-day from the North.

"Does Jay Gould belong to the '400'?" "No,"

but if they don't look out, most of the '400' will

belong to Jay.

A MANILA contemporary reports that our dear

old friend Pope Leo XIII. has lately sent his

portraits, full length, to the Queen Regent of

Spain.

Stranger (at Club)—Who is that man playing

sovereign points?

Mr. Hongkong.—That's Judge Cheung, the

man who drew out the anti-gambling ordinance.

A regular meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 535,

will be held in Freemason Hall, Zealand Street,

this evening, at 8.30, for o'clock precisely.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong Broker.—You've opened an account

with my tailor.

Hongkong Clubby.—Ya-as, how did yer know?

Hongkong Broker.—I heard he had engaged

an additional suit for!

THE Gymkhana is postponed until the weather

becomes more reliable. But the Final Heats

Top of War will take place on the Parade Ground

opposite the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. on

Saturday 3rd inst.

THE Italian Opera Company at present per-

forming in Batavia, and is reported to be

an especially talented combination, com-

plete visiting Manila. If sufficient induc-

ment offers they may try a winter season in

Hongkong.

Blinks.—Thank goodness! I no longer need

the pipe.

John.—What do you do then to quiet your

nostrils?

Blinks.—Read the *Shall and Distress*

regularly.

Wife from wife.—(to husband, who is doubled

up on the front door step, unable to find his

latchkey).—Say, Gus, if you're going to spend

the rest of the night there, here is your night-

shirt and a pillow. I will throw you a bowl and

pickles in the morning.

He was told to law.

Examining Barrister (on Solicitors' Admission

Board, who has replied up a doubtful candidate

to answer some questions *vis-a-vis*).—If desired

to commence an action-at-law, what is the first

thing you would do?

Candidate.—Get something on account of

costs.

He was raised without any further questions

being asked.

Capt. Corcoran, it is said, is to try a new and not

ineffectual plan for remedying the drink question.

By a Liquor Law recently put in force no traveller

can be supplied with drink unless he has a

"bond fide man." In Hongkong they already

vary the proceedings. No patron of the hotels

can be supplied with a drink unless he pays (or

signs for) a sum that ought to be enough for a

"bond fide man." And very few men take out

their 25 cents worth in biscuits.

OUR old friend "Tommy" Hudson, of "Surprise

Party" celebrity and one of the most talented

showmen who ever visited the Far East, is

reported to have made a fortune at the minstrelsy

business and to have practically retired from

touring. Mr. Hudson has taken Garner's Rooms,

Adelaide, on even years' lease, and will no

doubt make things lively for the socially

crowd with that beautiful Tommy and his

crowd will be greatly missed both in India and

the Far East.

THE *Singer's Press* of August 25th has

the following:—"The steamer *Normandy* on

her last trip to Batavia ran on a reef near Labuan,

where she ran ashore and fast for four days,

notwithstanding the lightning of her cargo and

all the efforts of the *Ranai* to tow her off. The

By latest advices from Japan, the British war-
vessels *Impetuous*, *Seymour*, *Archer*, *Railleur*,
Seaford and *Hypocrite* were at Hakodate.

A THOROUGH "bad hat," named Ahmed Nippo,
an Arab, appeared at the Police Court this
morning owing to a constable finding him
wandering about abroad without visible means
of support but as drunk as the finest noble lord
that ever adorned the "bupper suckles." Ten
previous convictions were admitted, as also the
previous (drinking), with the result that the accused
was sent into retirement for three months to
think over the error of his ways and otherwise
while away the passing hours.

THE *Fulton*, Capt. Davis, reports:—While off
Haitam at 5.30 yesterday evening, slighted a
waterlogged boat with seven men clinging to
her, stopped, lowered a boat, and picked them
up. After we got them on board found them to
be Swatow fishermen. They stated that on the
30th at midnight they were captured in a squall,
and were eighteen hours in the water, great
danger. None of the crew were lost, as only
seven were on board at the time of the mishap.
The poor fellows lost their little all—boat, nets,
lines, and everything in connection with their
business.

LOVERS of high-class music will be glad to learn
that Mr. Orlando Harley's concert company will
arrive here from Sydney by an early steamer—
probably the *Memphis* due on or about the 8th
inst. Mr. Harley is a famous American tenor
who has just had a most successful season in
Australia, and is accompanied by Signor Foll,
Madame Vandenberg, a clever young soprano
who gained a well-earned popularity in Hong-
kong with Madame Patry, and other talented
artists. Full particulars will be duly announced.
The critical notices of our Australian con-
temporaries are most favorable to Mr. Harley and
his company.

We publish the following list of the British
nobility—our hereditary legislators—without
comment:—

Miss Dolly Tester, chorister, married the

Marquis of Alibury.

Miss Kate Cooke was taken by Lord Enson

"for better or for worse."

Miss Nellie Leemar was the wife of the Hon.

Hubert Duncombe.

Miss Lily Ernest, serf, was espoused by Sir

Richard Mansel.

Miss Belle Bliton embellishes Burke as the

Countess of Clancarty.

Miss Connie Glichest was wooed, won, and

wed by the Earl of Orkney.

Miss Fortescue had £10,000 and a narrow

escape of being a pederast.

Miss Paylin brought home £3,000 and dips.

We have received numerous complaints about our

"Ode to an Ass" in yesterday's issue, dedicated to

"Brownie" of the *Fish Wrapper*. The public

appears dissatisfied because we dealt only with

one, the least of all our friends' follies—his

silver exchange delusion—instead of touching

on all his other insanities. But how could we?

Can any man get the whole of "Brownie's"

eccentricities into the compass of one

daily newspaper? Is it possible to pry

away all his weaknesses in one act?

The disastrous *Rope Case*, the ludicrous

Salt Corner case, his costly libel on us, his

baseless butting of Stewart Lockhart, which

only made the poor man's name a link in the

nostrils of the people, his laboured arguments

in support of the Po Leung Kuk, which resulted

in the annihilation of that body, his carping

seers at Mr. Cooper, which suddenly changed

to unctuous flattery when that worthy became

a great man, his amusing disquisitions on sea-

faring matters—can all these be put in one article?

No, it would require a book—a large book—and

it would not be worth the trouble.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Changchew, steamer, from Holoow.

Michael, steamer, from Macao.

Angao, steamer, from Nagasaki.

Myosun, steamer, from Singapore.

Thibet, steamer, from Singapore.

Fukien, steamer, from Swatow.

Giang, steamer, from Swatow.

Wanlan, steamer, from Swatow.

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or apical and come from Portugal, Spain, Cuba or Manila. Few, if any, are cheap. The average when fresh sells for \$5 per lb. As it ages, its value increases to that of brandy. In a land where the legal annual interest is 36 per cent, it is readily seen how the figures rise from year to year. A pound of snuff that costs \$5 in 1850 represents or becomes at the rate of interest

\$24.16 in 1855
\$103.10 in 1860
\$509.90 in 1865
\$2,449.95 in 1870
\$10,723.23 in 1875
\$53,575.54 in 1880
\$2,677.95 in 1885
\$13,389.77 in 1890

This is a par with the story of the man who offered to sell his horse for a penny the first time, and then for a second and so doubling up to the twenty-eight. Nevertheless there are wealthy families who have snuff that has been in their possession from 40 to 50 years and which according to the table should be worth a billion dollars a pound. They esteem it accordingly, and when they present a portion to a friend, the box may be sold, gold, but the contents are a few grains of the priceless perfume.

Next to the snuff mentioned come the French, German, Austrian and Italian. They are found in very small quantities. Great Britain supplies a considerable amount, but chiefly of the cheaper sort. Besides the ordinary form, it appears in the form of compact balls. The balls are a convenience as far as transportation is concerned, but are so hard as to require much labor before they can be pulverized. For this reason they have never become popular.

American snuff is practically out of the market. They were in good demand many years ago, but the anti-Chinese policy so prevalent in many parts of the United States has killed the trade in this commodity, as it is doing in others.

Formerly no native snuff was to be had in the market. About 1870 the Chinese began manufacturing and found a ready sale for their product. The output has been steadily increasing, and estimating from the trade returns must be over 200,000 lbs. per annum. It varies greatly in quality and color. The poorest is unscented and unbolled, and can be bought for as low as ten cents a pound. The best is scented, compressed, milled and bolted and compares favorably with American and European makes. It brings as high as \$2.50 per lb. The average price of the native brands according to the Annual Report of the Chinese Customs for 1891 is 25 cents a pound. The natives sell in this substance as "Tis my poverty and not my will which gives consent." The Chinese who use it conceal the fact or unconsciously proclaim it in a variety just imported from Portugal or Spain.

The better kinds of Chinese snuff are made in an essentially novel way. The tobacco leaves, not entirely dried, are packed in jars and stored in cellars or damp godowns. The tops are not tightly closed, there being left entrance for the air. Here they remain until fermentation sets in and continues until the jars are opened, the leaves compacted with a heavy piece of stone and trampled in until the vessel is completely filled. They are then sealed and kept undisturbed from one to four years. The leaves when taken out are very thoroughly fermented and fermented with very odorous products of decomposition. They are well dried and then converted into the usual manner. This snuff is dark, heavy and rich, and not rank in the perfume. After smoking, it bears a rude resemblance to some of the Portuguese makes.

The etiquette of snuff-taking is quite elaborate in Chinese society. Where the snuff-bottle or box is provided with a spoon or dipper (and this is generally the case), the owner or user must employ the latter. He should hold the bottle in the left hand, and then with the right hand remove a quantity of snuff in the dipper and pour it on the right side of the mouth. Enough should be poured to supply every cleft present. The dipper is replaced by the right hand and the small piece of the bottle made fast. If the owner or user is an habitual snuffer, he helps himself first. If not, he passes it to the person of highest rank in the company. When it comes to the last, he should try to pinch up all the dust that remains in order that none of the loose residue should get into the eye. Those who sneeze from the dust are not added to the list of snuff-takers, but are held in contempt as little as possible. Sneezing under such auspices is "bad form." If one uses snuff in company with others, he should offer it to the rest. If this is not done offense is given, though on the other hand no offense is given by refusing to "take a pinch."

In social gatherings, it is unfashionable to provide snuff. The opposite is the rule in the beginning of this century. Every snuffer should keep his snuff-bottle. He is permitted to gratify his habit in this regard in society, either official or otherwise.

Snuff-chewing and dipping as practiced are unknown.

The influence of European customs upon China is shown by the fact that snuff-boxes in gold, silver, pewter, lacquer, bamboo, ivory, ebony and inlaid-work are now made in large numbers in the great cities. Formerly all the fine snuff-bottle and pots were made from the chrysoprase, jasper, chrysolite, amethyst, sapphires and rock crystal, the second grade from coral quartz, agate and cornelian; the third from imitations of the precious minerals of the first class, and the fourth from the best "superfine porcelain," either in monochrome or polychrome. The most original snuff-holder I have seen in the East is the star treasure of a Hongkong junk master. It is nothing more or less than a pretty French snuff-bottle with a glass stopper which is fastened a loop and a narrow silver spoon. On the side handsomely engraved are the familiar characters "M.M." from which I opine it was once a Cayenne master, from the luxurious taste of one of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.

F. E. S.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mastika*, from London, August 15th.—To Hongkong: Lieut. E. C. Rack Kene.

Per P. and O. steamer *Brianston*, from London, August 10th.—To Shanghai: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, From Bristol.—To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung.

Per P. and O. steamer *Carthage*, from London, September 1st.—To Shanghai: Miss Cumbe, Mrs. Maculaine, Miss Smith, Miss Macey, Mr. Mason, Dr. Brenner, Mrs. Fitchard, From Bristol.—To Hongkong: Mr. V. T. Weston.

Per P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, September 10th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Elvare, Miss Elvare, Mr. Blrell.—To Hongkong: Mrs. Percebois and two children. From Bristol.—To Hongkong: Mr. R. T. Wright.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ozama*, from London, Sept. 30.—To Shanghai: Miss A. Lawrence, To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Bottomley and child, Mrs. Alford and two children.

Per P. and O. steamer *Roma*, from London, Oct. 28.—To Shanghai: Dr. and Mrs. Hart, Dr. Walton, Miss Harris, Miss M. Harris, Miss Thornborough, Dr. Gillison. To Hongkong: Mrs. A. B. Johnson and three children, Rev. G. Williams, Miss Casling, Miss Farlow.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sydney*, from Marseilles, Aug. 7.—To Shanghai: Mr. Ledue. To Hongkong: Mr. G. Slade. To Saigon: Mr. Camp.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Caledonia*, from Marseilles, Sept. 4.—To Shanghai: Mr. Range.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oria*, from Marseilles, Sept. 18.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith and child, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. Macleod.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles, Oct. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Buchheiser, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherstone, Miss Weatherstone, Mrs. de Buyl.

ANOTHER BANGKOK LIBEL CASE.

THE "BANGKOK TIMES" SUED.

Quite recently the *Bangkok Times* got through a libel suit, brought by some Italians against it, with more or less living colors, and now we are pained to learn that our esteemed Bangkok contemporary, in accordance to a "climbing down" paragraph in its issue of the 17th ultimo, in the same space where a barrister, V. F. taken up the cudgels, against that highly interesting blowfish, *The Times* in its issue of the 17th the *Bangkok Times* referred to the storm that was then brewing thus:—"We learn, with pain, that the editorial remarks which appeared in Saturday's issue have been interpreted as 'applying to Mr. V. F. Page in his private capacity, the suggestion being that they reflected on his personal character and integrity. Nothing could have been further from our intention—simply to deal with Mr. Page as a representative case, and we hasten to correct any misimpression that may have been caused by those who distorted the phrase 'at somebody else's expense' into anything beyond its obvious meaning. No one who knows Mr. Page would regard him for a moment as capable of sharp practices." And then on the 20th proximo the Editor of the *Times* proclaims the amount of the damages claimed in the following off-handed style:—"Our editorial comments on 'legal cases' in last Saturday's issue, notwithstanding our disclaimer of personal feeling, has evoked a libel action. On Wednesday we received an intimation from Mr. Page that he would sue, and such other relief as the Court may grant, would meet the case as far as he was concerned. By a peculiar coincidence the above sum is almost identical with the amount which Mr. Tilleke was instrumental in saving for Mr. Calma during the taxing of the new historical bill of costs." Mr. Tilleke is the solicitor who, if we mistake not, pulled the *Times* through the recent Italian libel case. The *Bangkok Times* holds the record for libel actions: the present being the third, or fourth, since the beginning of 1891.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams from our various exchanges were crowded out of last night's issue:—

NEW YORK, July 30th.

Coroner Levy of New York has been challenged to try a woman by a nephew of Marquis de Mores for his expressions in regard to the killing of Captain Meyer by Dr. Mores.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day there were 285 deaths reported in this city. This is the heaviest death list for a single day for twenty years. The number of deaths for the week just past is 1434, the heaviest since July, 1883. Out of 1400 employed in the sugar refineries of Williamsburg and Brooklyn during the past six days of dreadful heat, almost all were prostrated and lay unheeding, almost a hundred have died.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30th.

The cholera has decreased in the towns in Russia in which it first made its appearance, but in those places more recently affected by the disease it is increasing rapidly. It has also broken out in several districts which have hitherto been free from the ravages of the epidemic. On Wednesday, there were 373 new cases and 184 deaths, and at Terek 335 new cases and 205 deaths.

VIENNA, July 30th.

Trustworthy advices from the cholera-stricken districts of Russia, via Moscow, represent a terrible state of affairs. The families that are sickened generally conceal their misfortunes for fear of being obliged to conform to the strict medical regulations. In many districts medical assistance is in a chronic state of intoxication, and there is practically no medical relief service. The disinfectants are of the poorest quality. The majority of the towns invaded are terribly filthy. The people are half-crazed with terror.

PARIS, July 30th.

Two new things have disturbed the political world in the week that has just closed. They are the affair in Morocco and the quadruple execution in Bulgaria. More and more it becomes evident that Morocco is a land of desolation of endless difficulties. But England should labor under no delusion. France will never permit the Moroccan question to be settled unless she has something to say in the adjustment. The frontiers of Algeria and Morocco adjoin and the interests of France and Morocco are closely allied.

The events in Bulgaria are very serious. Minister Stanbuloff has hanged four of his political adversaries upon the pretence that they were taking part in a conspiracy against himself. This allegation is absolutely untrue. The truth is, these persons were executed because they were friends of Russia. It is, therefore, a direct insult to the Czar; more than that, it is an assassination pure and simple, and not a legal process. The whole of Europe revolts against the savage customs of this Eastern despotism.

It would seem that the hour is at hand when Russia should demand that Europe again interfere in Bulgaria. It would be lawful to depose Prince Ferdinand, who is the puppet of Turkey, without any power or authorization of the alleged Powers to the Berlin treaty. But, putting aside all diplomacy and looking at the political situation calmly, it must be said that the drama enacted at Sophia proves that the peace of Europe is menaced by Stanbuloff. From this side will come the first cannon shot. It is reported yellow fever has broken out in Senegal.

BRUSSELS, July 30th.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by Princess Bismarck and Count and Countess Herbert Bismarck, left Kensington this afternoon for Walferdalen, where great preparations are being made for Prince Bismarck's reception.

To court circles it is reported that Chancellor von Caprivi had a bad time with Emperor William on the latter's return from his whaling trip. The Emperor returned the Chancellor for

the injudicious handling of the Bismarck controversy, and blamed him for the manner in which he treated the international exhibition matter. The early advent of Von Eidenberg as president of the Prussian Ministry is now deemed probable.

Most of the Berlin papers attribute the threatened failure of the proposed international exhibition to the Chancellor's limp and hesitating action. The *Cologne Gazette*, the *Deutscher Wochenblatt* and the *Post* advise the dismissal of the Chancellor.

Emperor William, on board the Imperial yacht, accompanied by the French Emperor, sailed for the command of Prince Henry, sailed for Dover this afternoon. His majesty favors the project for a world's fair in Berlin, although he knows that the governments of Saxony and Baden are adverse to it and that it is opposed by the whole agrarian party.

The Standard Oil Company of the United States now has a complete monopoly of the oil trade in Germany, its Russian competitors having been shut out by the cholera epidemic at Batoum.

OTTAWA, July 30th.

It is reported that \$1,000,000 are to be spent on the fortifications of British Columbia. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Militia, and General Herbert go West shortly to look over the ground. If the indications can be relied on it will not be long before the work will begin of throwing up a line of defenses which will make Victoria a fortified city and the naval station at Esquimalt invulnerable in the event of war.

DUBLIN, July 30th.

The Irish-American Peace Commission has decided to visit London and hold a conference with both Irish parties on the opening of Parliament.

SOPHIA, July 30th.

The Government maintains that the Russian documents produced at the recent state trial are authentic. They say that Dragomir Jacobobson of the Russian Embassy at Bucharest fled to Sophia a few days after the murder of Minister Radeff and sold the papers to Premier Stanbuloff for \$6,000. Stanbuloff sent the proof to Berlin and Vienna.

MADRID, July 30th.

The Spanish gunboat *Phar*, while coaling along the coast of Morocco, was fired upon by a party of Moors on shore. The commander of the gunboat hoisted the Spanish flag, thinking the attack was the result of a mistake and expecting that it would cease when the flag was seen, but the firing became more vigorous. The Spanish commander ordered the fire returned and a brisk cannonade was kept up between the vessel and shore. The course of the gunboat was changed to bring her nearer the shore and render her fire more effective. The Moors held their ground until the vessel reached the shore, when they fled precipitately.

CHRISTIANIA, July 30th.

The Sorthing to-day agreed to a proposed increase of taxation to the amount of 2,500 kroner, to provide for the reduction recently made in the duty on sugar and for the abolition of the duty on petroleum.

LONDON, July 31st.

O'Connor has this today in the *Sunday Sun*: "The first bill introduced will be a home rule measure, followed by a 'one man, one vote' and the payment of members' bills and the Radical budget. The Government will also introduce the principal of taxing ground rents. It is probable that even before the question of home rule is brought before the House, a short measure repealing the corporation act will be introduced. It will probably be rejected by the Lords, but it is desirable that the act should stand on the approval of the Lords alone."

O'Connor says, in conclusion:—"There is every prospect that the next Parliament will last three years, and will not dissolve until valuable reforms are passed or the country is aroused to a temper of indignation against the Lords for their postponing the real enfranchisement of the people."

Mr. Punch's early joke about the Syrian railway of the future, with the guard exclaiming, "Any passengers for Joppa?" is at last a fair way to be realized. It is officially reported that considerable progress is being made with the Akko-Damascus railway route, which, after various expensive surveys, has now been definitely decided upon. The line is practically that first suggested by Mr. J. J. Conder of the Royal Engineers, and is in this aspect that the railway will run down the plain of Akko, parallel with the sea, throwing out a branch to Haifa at the northern foot of Mount Carmel and thence to and across the plain of Esdra-Elon, passing near Nazareth and through the valley of Jerel, skirting the slope of the hills to the river Jordan.

From the Jordan the railway will ascend and pass along the crests that divide the eastern shores of the Sea of Galilee. It is in this aspect that the line is the most difficult portion of the line. An easy grade hence will carry the line to Damascus. Its construction is expected to add to the important archaeological discoveries of this land.

The *Times* announces that cholera has broken out in Tounghou, Burmah, saying:—"Many shops are closed on account of the death of the owners and business is almost at a standstill. Many inhabitants are quitting the town. The outbreak is due to the filthy condition of the town."

Cadiz remained in his room to-day, but his physician says he will be able to transact the usual amount of business to-morrow.

Advices from the Gold Coast say that the British have installed a new King in Eastern Crabo, abolished human sacrifices and other feith rites and expelled all the priests and priestesses.

CADIZ, July 31st.

The Christopher Columbus celebration was formally begun to-day by the departure for Huelva of the *caravel Santa Maria*, escorted by British, American and French war vessels and a flotilla of small steamers. A brilliant company gathered at a *fla* given by the Minister of Marine in honor of the event. A bull fight was also held.

PARIS, July 31st.

A prominent Italian naval engineer has been arrested at Toulon and will be at once expelled from France.

A dispatch from Valencia, Department of Drome, says that a cyclone has caused immense destruction in that town and vicinity. The loss in vines alone is enormous.

NEW YORK, July 31st.

The *Herald* correspondent at Santa Ana, Brazil, says that at a banquet given to General Ipiranga there was much feeling manifested in favor of annexation with Uruguay. A band of Brazilian troops, carrying green and yellow flags under command of Captain Fozes, has invaded the Department of Magdure, Uruguay. They attacked and robbed the house of a German named Fozes and killed a Uruguayan named Gonzales, who was a member of the household. They then returned to Brazil, threatening death to any one who informed on them.

The *Herald*'s correspondent at Panama cables the following: "A report is current here to-day that the Venezuelan war ship *La Yutilla*, in possession of the Crepuscul, has captured the Colombian gunboat *Lepaja*, which was in Venezuelan waters with a cargo of arms for the Caracas Government."

ROME, July 31st.

The Pope has addressed a long letter to the archbishops and bishops of Spain, Italy and the two Americas on the subject of Christopher

Columbus and his discoveries, etc. He appoints October 12th, this year, or the following Sunday, if it be opportune, for special Colombian services, and directs that after the office of the day the solemn processions of the Holy Trinity be celebrated in cathedrals and collegiate churches in order to celebrate worthily and in a manner suitable to the truth of the facts this solemn anniversary.

A number of telegrams have been received here telling of the renewal of the eruption from Mount Etna. The news is of the most alarming character, and hardly needs further corroboration, as it comes through an official channel.

Five craters are in a state of activity, threatening the villages and habitations on the volcano's slope with destruction. Each one is throwing out a continuous stream of lava several yards deep and very wide, seen from below, present the appearance of rivers of fire. These newly opened craters are daily enlarging.

Loud explosions occur continually, and at intervals Catania and other towns near by are severely shaken. The sky above the mountain slopes is obscured by a dense smoke.

The poor people of the neighborhood, who had begun to return to their old homes, have again been put to flight, and many have been injured. In spite of many obstacles in its path the principal lava stream is slowly making its way down the mountain slope. Alarmed at its progress the authorities have dispatched men to impress upon the inhabitants the wisdom of making their escape from the approaching flood.

To say the progress is beyond the power of science. There is, however, no fear that any such catastrophe as that which overwhelmed Heracleum and Pompeii will befall any of the hamlets which cluster around the mountain's base, for Etna is a lava-discharging volcano, and not one that, as a rule, vomits forth stones and ashes, which, mixed with a simultaneous eruption of steam, buried the fated cities around Vesuvius.

The rivers of lava, though death to the land upon which they crawl, are not agents of evil. Destruction. The eruption has now lasted twenty-two days incessantly. For a few days the output of lava decreased, but the craters never ceased their deadly work entirely. Scientific men who have been watching Etna say there are no signs of permanent abatement.

The authorities of all Italian cities will be asked by the Government to collect money for the benefit of the sufferers from this unprecedented calamity.

RIO JANEIRO, July 31st.

Considerable excitement has been caused by events arising out of bad feeling between Brazilians and Italians. There have been fights between the Custom-house guards and the crews of two Italian steamers. The captain of one steamer has since died, the Italians say from injuries received in the fight.

On July 29th there was rioting in San Paulo, and several persons were killed and others wounded. A Brazilian flag was torn down and trampled upon, and an Italian printing office was destroyed. The police arrested 110 Italians. In this city on July 24th some Brazilians indulged in patriotic demonstrations and threats of attacking the office of the *Pais*, accused of sympathy with the Italians, were made.

BERLIN, July 31st.

Princess Beatrice had a narrow escape from death by fire in the castle at Hellenberg yesterday morning. Her maid, who was carrying a candle, approached too near the mosquito net covering of a bedstead, setting fire to the net. Princess Beatrice, who was in bed, had no time to dress, but ran out of the room and alarmed the household.

The house fire near the bedroom would not work, and the whole wing of the castle was destroyed before the firemen arrived. Princess Beatrice lost all her jewels and clothes. Two firemen were injured.

The relief of life to the Emperor's nerves by his (open-air) life in the north is probably responsible for the slight change in his attitude toward Bismarck. Before his departure he was exceedingly bitter against the ex-Chancellor, and was known to favor summary measures against the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Now he has told Caprivi that the strict and most dignified way is to ignore the Prince and his organ. This policy, he thinks, will cause the Prince to drop out of public notice, and will render future popular demonstrations like those at Kiel, and Munich comparatively insignificant. Caprivi does not share this opinion, believing that Bismarck is willing to go to any extreme against the Government to satisfy his desire for continued notoriety.

OTTAWA, July 31st.

The absorption of Newfoundland by Canada is beginning to be looked upon as an event not far distant, and already an agitation with that end in view has been started here in Montreal. The reason is every reason to believe that the Dominion Government is quietly leading official countenance to the scheme, though, for palpable reasons, publicity is avoided. The time, however, is considered auspicious for such a consummation, inasmuch as Newfoundland and Canada are at present on very friendly terms, whereas a month ago each regarded the other with distrust and unfriendly feeling.

The prompt manner in which Canada responded to the call for aid in the city of St. John was laid in ashes was the stepping stone to the present annexation movement.

By bringing Newfoundland into union with the Dominion the latter would control the valuable fisheries and the island markets, and incidentally, the union would provide another means of retaliation against the United States, against the imposition of increased customs taxation on American imports and in the enforcement of the Canadian fishery regulations on American vessels in Newfoundland waters.

JENA, July 31st.

Bismarck made a tour of the town in a carriage to-day, the university students in full strength forming a guard of honor. Replying to an address Bismarck said, in part, that his policy had been said by the people to have had luck. He wished he could say that other ministers and chancellors had been lucky. He advised his countrymen to produce a strong parliamentary majority in order to prevent abolition or a government of bureaucracy. Some loud faint, he said, with his criticisms, but he would continue to speak his mind, whatever the consequences might be.

Bismarck further said: "I have sworn to found a Protestant empire. It is, therefore, out of the question to try to rule with the Catholic party as the chief factor. We must take the present Catholic party as an example and must imitate them and form a united party against Catholic influence. I say nothing against the supremacy of the Catholic party or Catholic influence or foreign influence. It would even be preferable to have a papal nuncio in Berlin, so that irresponsible party leaders should not, as at present, give colored and untrustworthy reports to a faithful servant of the Kaiser." Bismarck said he had the right to express the sharpest criticism on the Kaiser's advisers.

Referring to what he called the false policy of the Government, the ex-Chancellor said that as fast as the Government takes a Germanizing influence at the polls that influence is captured by the Catholic party. He concluded by comparing himself to Goethe's Goetz von Berlichingen, who, although a faithful subject, refused to recognize the Kaiser's commission, and when charged gave free utterance to his opinions. He was today, he said, in the same position.

After the speech a feast was begun, and this afternoon the Prince and his party departed for Schlotheim amid the greatest enthusiasm.

LONDON, August 1st.

A prisoner at Glasgow has confessed to the authorities that he was implicated in the murder of Lord Lethbrum, shot in April, 1876 from ambush. The prisoner also states that he was concerned in the killing of Lord Mountmorres, in county Mayo, 1880, and that he was also hired to assassinate the man who killed informer James Carey.

The Prison Commissioners are carefully investigating the story of the man, whom they have subjected to the most searching examination and are endeavoring to secure proof of his statements. They refuse to divulge the prisoner's name or furnish information regarding him. None of the persons concerned in the murders of Lord Lethbrum or Lord Mountmorres was ever caught.

"HE WANTED TO SEE THE WHEELS GO ROUND."

There was once a bright baby boy who loved to examine the internal structure of his uncle's watch in order, as he remarked, that he might "see the wheels go round." Smart and inquisitive fellow! Some day he may make a watch that will run better time than those which are made to sell and can with difficulty keep up with the days of the week, to say nothing of hours and minutes.

But for a hundred persons who know how a watch is constructed how many know what kind of "works" are inside their own bodies? Not one. Now the heart is the human pendulum. Sometimes it beats 60 and sometimes too slow. What makes it tick in that way? Can you tell? Probably not. When its irregularity frightens you, you are "a doctor." Why don't you study up the subject yourself, and learn as much about it as any locomotive driver is bound to know about his engine? Can't you? You can.

Look here, for instance. A man writes thus: "My heart would throb and beat as if it might jump out of its place." The "wheels" were going much too rapidly within his body. He was "gaining time" at a fearful rate, and when that happens a man near his death faster than it is pleasant to think of. What was wrong with the machinery? Suppose we look into it and try to find out.

He says that up to April, 1890, he had always enjoyed good health. At that date he had an attack of indigestion, or the "grip." This left him in a weak condition, as it commonly does. One morning, in the following July, he found a great patch of eruption, resembling ringworm, covering his thighs, which gradually spread until it covered the abdomen and all the lower part of his body. After this his appetite failed, and the natural and necessary act of eating caused him great pain in the chest. He adds: "The wind rolled around my chest and drove all the blood into my head."

He doesn't describe the sensation correctly, but the fact probably was that there was too little blood in his head rather than too much, and the wind had nothing to do with it. His system was underfed through the disease, and his bodily machine was running too fast from very lack of food, and from surplus power just as a steam roller and tumble about on the sea from lack of ballast. "I would go into a great heat," he says, "and the pain and distress were so bad that I feared I should fall down in a fit. At one time my hands and feet were cold and clammy, and at other times they would burn as if stung with nettles. For over a month I continued like this, getting weaker and weaker every day."

Certainly, what else could be expected? "I saw a doctor, who gave me medicine and embrocations, but they were of no use, and I got worse. In August, 1890, I was in the *Breeman's Journal* about Mr. Selig's Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinacorney, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the Syrup caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to help. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Selig's Syrup was made known to me, and I am glad to inform the public of its excellence so that other poor sufferers may try it."

(Signed) William O'Hare, Lonsborough, Bayswater, Oughter, County Caron, Ireland, June 6th, 1891.

Mr. O'Hare is a farmer, and is well known and respected in his district. The ailment he describes was indigestion and dyspepsia, which produced the palpitation of the heart by the pressure against it of the stomach's latter being regurgitated with gas and acid from the ferment food. The poison from the same source also entered the blood and threw the brain and nervous system into disorder, thus causing the general collapse. When Selig's Syrup had expelled the poison, and set the digestive machinery once more in motion, strength returned, as a matter of course, and the heart did its duty regularly and with its natural power. Had Mr. O'Hare understood that all his various ills and pain had one and the same origin he would have been less disconnected.

The inference seems to be that there is nothing like Mother Selig's Syrup to make the human clock keep time and to repair it when out of order.—*Advt.*

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctor disagrees as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the *two are combined*, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

THE HALL AND HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF SHANGHAI).

THE OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED This Day to No. 7, D'ARVILLE STREET.

W. W. CLIFFORD, Director.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

EMPIRE BREWERY, SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG TRADING CO., of No. 1, 7, D'ARVILLE STREET, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of the Celebrated

EMPIRE PALE ALES AND EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT, and will also act as our General Agents from this date.

HALL & HALTZ C-0, LD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

For Sale.

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to

MACONDRAY BROTHERS & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 30, Water Street,

Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [344]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

"MONTIARA,"

AS SHE NOW LIES IN YAU-MA-TI BAY.

Length 75 feet.

Beam 17 feet.

Depth of hold 7 feet.

Registered Tonnage 75 tons.

Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European supervision, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton-Peru trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,

6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [525]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE

CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG,"

AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

The Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. W. & A. G. & Co., of Aberdeen, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 20 1/2" dia., with a stroke of 26". The Crank Shaft is 6 1/2" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" dia. and the L.P. 3 1/2" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia. Air Pump 1 1/2" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 3 1/2" dia. by 13 stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13 stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 6" by 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 4 1/2" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 1 1/2" dia. in number by 30 ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Dock.

For further particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,

6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [526]

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

(In Connaught Buildings),

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room. Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.

Charges from \$3 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families or Permanent Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Board, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [843]

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steam Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, dry and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert, cooled hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liqueurs, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [870]

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,500 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated, Redecorated, and Refurnished.

A New and Handsome BAR has been opened on the Basement, while a new BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM have been erected on the main floor.

CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served at any hour.

For full Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to "VICTORIA HOTEL."

DORABJEE & HING-KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1892. [874]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-kei-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breeze from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wine, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dining-rooms are reserved for First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [946]

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

25—Aberdeen Dock.

100—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.

101—Aberdeen Paper Mills.

102—Alice Memorial Hospital.

24—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.

40—Do. East Point.

8—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

50—Bay View Hotel.

66—Blackhead & Co., Praya Central.

65—Blackhead, F., Magazine Gap.

18—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Office.

104—Do. Refinery Office.

364—Do. Refinery, Quarry Bay.

39—Do. Residence, Peak.

42—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Ltd.

3—Cantile, Dr. J., Mount Kellet.

15—Central Police Station.

22—"China Mail."

55—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Gardens.

62—"Daily Press."

60—Dakin, Crickbank & Co., Ltd.

41—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

17—Douglas, Langk & Co.

12—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

47—Gas Company, Ltd., West Point.

48—Do. East Point.

31—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

80—Government Civil Hospital.

44—Government House.

6—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.

3—Dr. Hartigan, Canillo & Cowie.

27—Holliday, Wise & Co.

11—Hongkong Club.

58—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

32—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.

9—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

1—"Hongkong Telegraph."

13—Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

81—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

33—Do. Praya Central.

33—Do. West Point.

30—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

77—Ho Tung, Praya Central.

72—Do. Bonham Strand.

57—Hughes, E. J., Victoria Peak.

50—Imports and Exports Office.

71—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.

72—Do. East Point.

21—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kowloon Godown.

30—Joseph, H. H., Magazine Gap.

32—Jordan, Dr. G. F., Praya Central.

43—Do. Residence.

43—Judd, W., Magazine Gap.

64—Kennedy, J., Horse Repository.

64—Do. Causeway Bay.

4—Lapark, J. D., Stewart Terrace.

54—MacEwen, Frickel & Co.

35—Mount Austin Hotel.

5—Nam Wo & Co.

40—Optim Farm, Han Fook.

39—Peak Hospital.

29—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.

19—P. & O. S. N. Co.

57—Ray, E. C., Office.

34—Do. Residence.

43—Rope Factory, West Point.

32—Sailors' Home.

7—Scott, H. J., Residence.

37—Scottish Oriental S.S. Co., Ltd.

49—Shewan & Co., Praya Central.

61—Stevens, G. R., Queen's Road.

62—Do. Lower Robinson Road.

56—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.

16—Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.

57—Wickham, W. H., Residence.

63—Woo Kee & Co., Praya West.

38—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.

The Exchange is open day and night.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1892. [870]

THE TYPHOON SEASON.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES

of

"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE

EASTERN SEAS,"

(By W. Dobrich, Director of Hongkong Observatory).

THIS useful work has been rewritten and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

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or the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1892.

Intimations.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, &

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11 Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

RAHTIENS-GENUINE COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially man-

ufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALY SELECTED

EXTRA PRIME PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

Also

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED

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CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of

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FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,

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EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS-STORES-and-REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux et fils finest old BRANDY,

COGNAC, & Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.

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FOR THE

TULE LIFE PRESERVER

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Manufactured by the

LIEBUD TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

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G. Falconer & Co.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-

FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

[632]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'ARQUILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1892. [338]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly

assistant to Mr. ROBERTS),

HAS REMOVED

TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1892. [291]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1892. [666]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND

RESTORER.

FOR cleaning and clearing the blood from

all impurities. It cannot be too highly

recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases,

Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-

failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scabby Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real

Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it

removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

warranted free from anything injurious to the

most delicate constitution of either sex, the

Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to

test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at

9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the

quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent

cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln

and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,

England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—75 per cent.
 prem., sales and buyers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £600.
 paid up—40 per cent. dls. sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'
 shares, \$200 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
 \$31, sales and buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
 Founders' shares, \$18 buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent.
 premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent.
 premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.
 premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per
 share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$60 per
 share, sales and buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 225 per share,
 sales and buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per
 share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150
 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$252
 per share, sales and buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$25 per share,
 sales and buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—
 \$25, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—25
 per share, sellers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
 45 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$36 per share,
 sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—par, nominal.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$73
 per cent. premium, ex. div., sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$22, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
 —\$501.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,
 Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—\$8 per
 share, sellers.
 Punjom and Sanghla Dua Samantian Mining Co.
 —\$1.62 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Raah Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents
 per share, buyers.
 New Imuris Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per
 share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—
 nominal.
 Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—\$125 per share,
 sellers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
 \$5 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—9 cents
 per share, sellers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—2
 sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$125
 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35
 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$151 per share,
 sales and buyers.
 Dakin Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$4 per
 share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per
 share, sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—
 \$7 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
 \$55, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$16
 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$17 per share,
 buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company—\$44 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
 Limited—\$95, per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share,
 sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited
 —\$65 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited
 —\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5 per share,
 sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3
 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—
 \$35 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
 Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
 On London—Bank, T. T. 2/0
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/0
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/9
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
 sight 2/10
 On Paris—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3-47
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3-57
 On India—
 T. T. 226
 On Demand 226
 On Shanghai—
 Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 72

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. Benerji, Rev. J. M. Morton, B.A.
 Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Calver, Capt. Major Robbins.
 Mr. J. H. Cockedge, Jr., Mrs. Robbins.
 Captain Cunningham, Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Elliman, Mr. J. M. Speer.
 Mr. F. Friend, Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Spier.
 Mr. D. Ritchie Key, Miss Selen.
 Mr. J. Kirkwood, Mr. W. Tarn.
 Mr. A. Loch, Mr. P. Threlfall.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. Baderley, Mr. E. W. Maitland.
 Mr. Brewer, Mr. F. Maitland.
 Capt. S. J. Batcher, Captain Munro.
 Mr. Chaudet, Mr. W. R. Needham.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mrs. Parker & children
 Cotton, Mrs. Parlane and
 Mr. C. Dolan, children.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins
 Farmer and child, Mr. C. H. Potts.
 Mr. Chas. Grant, Mrs. Rodger & children.
 Mr. W. K. van Kyn, Mr. Sparrow.
 Mr. W. S. Harcourt, Mr. F. Smyth.
 Mr. Thomas Howard, Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.
 Mr. Martin Jones, Mr. H. P. Tooker.
 Mr. V. Kofol.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.		op 75
Barometer	30.0	75
Thermometer	75	75
Barometer	30.1	76
Thermometer	76	76
Barometer	30.2	77
Thermometer	77	77
Barometer	30.3	78
Thermometer	78	78
Barometer	30.4	79
Thermometer	79	79
Barometer	30.5	80
Thermometer	80	80
Barometer	30.6	81
Thermometer	81	81
Barometer	30.7	82
Thermometer	82	82
Barometer	30.8	83
Thermometer	83	83
Barometer	30.9	84
Thermometer	84	84
Barometer	31.0	85
Thermometer	85	85
Barometer	31.1	86
Thermometer	86	86
Barometer	31.2	87
Thermometer	87	87
Barometer	31.3	88
Thermometer	88	88
Barometer	31.4	89
Thermometer	89	89
Barometer	31.5	90
Thermometer	90	90
Barometer	31.6	91
Thermometer	91	91
Barometer	31.7	92
Thermometer	92	92
Barometer	31.8	93
Thermometer	93	93
Barometer	31.9	94
Thermometer	94	94
Barometer	32.0	95
Thermometer	95	95
Barometer	32.1	96
Thermometer	96	96
Barometer	32.2	97
Thermometer	97	97
Barometer	32.3	98
Thermometer	98	98
Barometer	32.4	99
Thermometer	99	99
Barometer	32.5	100
Thermometer	100	100
Barometer	32.6	101
Thermometer	101	101
Barometer	32.7	102
Thermometer	102	102
Barometer	32.8	103
Thermometer	103	103
Barometer	32.9	104
Thermometer	104	104
Barometer	33.0	105
Thermometer	105	105
Barometer	33.1	106
Thermometer	106	106
Barometer	33.2	107
Thermometer	107	107
Barometer	33.3	108
Thermometer	108	108
Barometer	33.4	109
Thermometer	109	109
Barometer	33.5	110
Thermometer	110	110
Barometer	33.6	111
Thermometer	111	111
Barometer	33.7	112
Thermometer	112	112
Barometer	33.8	113
Thermometer	113	113
Barometer	33.9	114
Thermometer	114	114
Barometer	34.0	115
Thermometer	115	115
Barometer	34.1	116
Thermometer	116	116
Barometer	34.2	117
Thermometer	117	117
Barometer	34.3	118
Thermometer	118	118
Barometer	34.4	119
Thermometer	119	119
Barometer	34.5	120
Thermometer	120	120
Barometer	34.6	121
Thermometer	121	121
Barometer	34.7	122
Thermometer	122	122
Barometer	34.8	123
Thermometer	123	123
Barometer	34.9	124
Thermometer	124	124
Barometer	35.0	125
Thermometer	125	125
Barometer	35.1	126
Thermometer	126	126
Barometer	35.2	127
Thermometer	127	127
Barometer	35.3	128
Thermometer	128	128
Barometer	35.4	129
Thermometer	129	129
Barometer	35.5	130
Thermometer	130	130
Barometer	35.6	131
Thermometer	131	131
Barometer	35.7	132
Thermometer	132	132
Barometer	35.8	133
Thermometer	133	133
Barometer	35.9	134
Thermometer	134	134
Barometer	36.0	135
Thermometer	135	135
Barometer	36.1	136
Thermometer	136	136
Barometer	36.2	137
Thermometer	137	137
Barometer	36.3	138
Thermometer	138	138
Barometer	36.4	139
Thermometer	139	139
Barometer	36.5	140
Thermometer	140	140
Barometer	36.6	141
Thermometer	141	141
Barometer	36.7	142
Thermometer	142	142
Barometer	36.8	143
Thermometer	143	143
Barometer	36.9	144
Thermometer	144	144
Barometer	37.0	145
Thermometer	145	145
Barometer	37.1	146
Thermometer	146	146
Barometer	37.2	147
Thermometer	147	147
Barometer	37.3	148
Thermometer	148	148
Barometer	37.4	149
Thermometer	149	149
Barometer	37.5	150
Thermometer	150	150
Barometer	37.6	151
Thermometer	151	151
Barometer	37.7	152
Thermometer	152	152
Barometer	37.8	153
Thermometer	153	153
Barometer	37.9	154
Thermometer	154	154
Barometer	38.0	155
Thermometer	155	155
Barometer	38.1	156
Thermometer	156	156
Barometer	38.2	157
Thermometer	157	157
Barometer	38.3	158
Thermometer	158	158
Barometer	38.4	159
Thermometer	159	159
Barometer	38.5	160
Thermometer	160	160
Barometer	38.6	161
Thermometer	161	161
Barometer	38.7	162
Thermometer	162	162
Barometer	38.8	163
Thermometer	163	163
Barometer	38.9	164
Thermometer	164	164
Barometer	39.0	165
Thermometer	165	165
Barometer	39.1	166
Thermometer	166	166
Barometer	39.2	167
Thermometer	167	167
Barometer	39.3	168
Thermometer	168	168
Barometer	39.4	169
Thermometer	169	169
Barometer	39.5	170
Thermometer	170	170
Barometer	39.6	171
Thermometer	171	171
Barometer	39.7	172
Thermometer	172	172
Barometer	39.8	173
Thermometer	173	173
Barometer	39.9	174
Thermometer	174	174
Barometer	40.0	175
Thermometer	175	175

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st August, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Wanchow	SE	30.0	75	80	100	Clear
Hankow	SE	30.1	76	81	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	30.2	77	82	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	30.3	78	83	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	30.4	79	84	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	30.5	80	85	100	Clear
Canton	SE	30.6	81	86	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	30.7	82	87	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	30.8	83	88	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	30.9	84	89	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	31.0	85	90	100	Clear
Canton	SE	31.1	86	91	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	31.2	87	92	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	31.3	88	93	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	31.4	89	94	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	31.5	90	95	100	Clear
Canton	SE	31.6	91	96	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	31.7	92	97	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	31.8	93	98	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	31.9	94	99	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	32.0	95	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	32.1	96	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	32.2	97	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	32.3	98	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	32.4	99	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	32.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	32.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	32.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	32.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	32.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	33.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	33.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	33.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	33.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	33.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	33.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	33.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	33.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	33.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	33.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	34.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	34.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	34.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	34.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	34.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	34.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	34.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	34.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	34.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	34.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	35.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	35.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	35.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	35.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	35.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	35.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	35.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	35.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	35.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	35.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	36.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	36.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	36.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	36.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	36.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	36.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	36.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	36.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	36.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	36.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	37.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	37.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	37.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	37.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	37.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	37.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	37.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	37.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	37.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	37.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	38.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	38.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	38.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	38.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	38.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	38.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	38.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	38.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	38.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	38.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	39.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	39.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	39.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	39.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	39.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	39.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	39.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	39.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	39.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	39.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	40.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	40.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	40.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	40.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	40.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	40.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	40.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	40.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	40.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	40.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	41.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	41.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	41.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	41.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	41.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	41.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	41.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	41.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	41.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	41.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	42.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	42.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	42.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	42.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	42.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	42.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	42.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	42.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	42.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	42.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	43.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	43.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	43.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	43.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	43.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	43.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	43.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	43.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	43.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	43.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	44.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	44.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	44.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	44.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	44.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	44.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	44.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	44.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	44.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	44.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	45.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	45.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	45.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	45.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	45.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	45.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	45.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	45.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	45.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	45.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	46.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	46.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	46.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	46.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	46.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	46.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	46.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	46.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	46.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	46.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	47.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	47.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	47.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	47.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	47.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	47.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	47.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	47.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	47.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	47.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	48.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	48.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	48.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	48.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	48.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	48.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	48.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	48.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	48.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	48.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	49.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	49.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	49.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	49.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	49.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	49.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	49.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	49.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	49.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	49.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	50.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	50.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	50.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	50.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	50.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	50.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	50.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	50.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	50.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	50.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	51.0	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	51.1	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	51.2	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	51.3	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	51.4	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	51.5	100	100	100	Clear
Canton	SE	51.6	100	100	100	Clear
Shanghai	SE	51.7	100	100	100	Clear
Amoy	SE	51.8	100	100	100	Clear
Swatow	SE	51.9	100	100	100	Clear
Hongkong	SE	52.0	100	100	100	Clear